late Mahārājā Ranbīr Singh, but now it is merely the residence of the ruling family and the officials of the State. The governor (Hākim-i-Ala) of the province with his revenue office, the Chief Judge, the Sub-Judge and two magistrates of the first class, the Wazīr-i-Wazārat of the Jammu district, the Superintendent of police, Jammu province, the chief medical officer, and the heads of various departments all live in Jammu, together with the staff of their several offices. A large hall called the Ajaibghar was erected by the late Mahārājā for the accommodation of the present King-Emperor, when he visited Jammu as Prince of Wales in the year 1875. The Mandi Mubārak palaces and the palace of Rājā Sir Amar Singh, situated on the Rāmnagar hill, towards the north of the town, are the chief attractions. The Central jail has a daily average of 268 prisoners, and costs about Rs. 22,000 per annum. The State high school is located in a large building, and is doing fairly efficient work. It contains about 800 pupils. A college to be named after the Prince of Wales is shortly to be opened. A State hospital is maintained, costing annually Rs. 14,800. Great improvements have been made in the drainage system of the town, which is managed by a municipal committee, and more improvements in this respect are under contemplation.

Kathua.—An overgrown village in the Jasrota district, Jammu province, Kashmīr, situated in 32° 22′ N. and 75° 32′ E., on the right bank of the Rāvi and between it and the Ujh river. Population (1901), 5,801. Kathua possesses no points of interest. The buildings are mean and dilapidated, and the place has no past and no future. The climate is unhealthy, and the water-supply scanty and bad.

Mīrpur.—Town in the Bhimber district, Jammu province, Kashmīr, situated in 33° 11′ N. and 73° 49′ E., at an elevation of 1,236 feet above sea-level. It lies 22 miles north of the British cantonment of Jhelum, and is said to have been founded about 200 years ago by the Gakhars, Mīrān Khān and Sultān Fateh Khān. It is situated on high ground on the edge of the Kareli Kas, from which drinking-water is easily procured. There are several rather picturesque temples, the chief being the Sarkāri Mandir, built by Mahārājā Gulāb Singh, the Raghunāthji, and the temple of Dīwān Amar Nāth. The town contains 550 shops, forming a long bazar running east and west. Apart from the shop-keeping class, Brāhmans and Sikhs, of whom many are settled in Mīrpur, the inhabitants are mostly of the artisan or menial classes. There is a flourishing

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State. As regards the lower percentage in the Srinagar city besides the reasons given above it is ascribable to the recent inclusion of several sub-urban areas in the city limits which have tended to affect its results adversely. Of late compulsory education for boys of school-going age has been introduced in the cities and in other notified areas and the far-reaching results of the measure will be reflected in the next Census when the cities will show a still higher proportion. 212

178. English Literacy in the Cities.—The number of English literates per mille of the literate population is 470 in the city of Srinagar and 187 in that of Jammu. The male literates in English are 493 and 203 while female literates have a proportion of 230 and 113 per mille of the literate populations of their sex in the two cities. The results are better than those found for the State as a whole as they ought to be, due to the location of Ministerial and other officers and a number of educational institutions in these localities.

179. Literacy in Hindi and Urdu.—While in 1921 literacy was recorded in "Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Dogri, Hindi, Punjabi, Gurmukhi and others", on the present occasion the distinction was confined to literates in Hindi and in Urdu only. The number of literates in Hindi is 13,998 which is less than that of literates in English. The number in 1921 was 8,316 and consequently there is an increase of 68·1 per cent. in the strength of the Hindi literates. The largest number of literates in this script is found amongst the Hindus (Brahmanic) and Aryas as is natural. Amongst Buddists only 1 male possesses the ability to read and write in Hindi. The Jains, allied as they are to the Hindus, have also a greater number of literates in Hindi than in Urdu. The Muslims have 58 persons which include 2 females who know the use of Hindi. The Sikhs have 431 such persons including 115 females while amongst Christians 5 persons know the script of which 4 are females.

The literates in Urdu number 56,198 exhibiting an increase of 99·2 per cent. during the past decennium. This high rate of increase is due to the privileged position that Urdu holds in the State as a court and school language. The knowledge of Urdu is thus essential in most walks of life in the State. That this is so is apparent from the large number of Hindu literates in Urdu who number 25,291 strong. The Buddists who have only 1 literate in Hindi have 84 literates in Urdu. The Jains have 69 while the Muslims have 26,863 persons owning literacy in Urdu. The Sikhs have 2,090 and the Christians 89. In brief every religious community except the Jain possesses a higher literacy in Urdu than in Hindi.

180. Educational Institutions.—The number of educational institutions for boys and girls excluding technical schools for boys are given in the margin for the last five decades. The number of institutions has gone up by 86 per cent. during the decade 1921-1931. The increase during the decennium 1911-1921 was over 77 per cent. Compared to 1891 the number has increased by more than 27 times. The number of colleges has remained unaltered, there being one college at Jammu and the other at Srinagar. The number of Secondary schools including aided schools and one unaided school for boys stands at 81, of which 45 are situated in the Jammu Province. The number of Secondary schools for girls is 17 excluding aided Middle schools. The number of Primary schools for boys, both Government and aided, stands at 848, of which 382 are situated in the Jammu Province. The girls have 116 Government Primary schools for them together with 25 aided Middle and Primary schools. The number of Primary schools for girls maintained by the Government in 1921 was 9 only. The present number is thus nearly thirteen times of the 1921 number. The aided Maktabs and Pathshalas for boys number 144, of which 36 lie in the Jammu Province. Similar institutions for girls number 5 only. The number of these indigenous institutions is on the decline as the people realise the futility of sending their children to such institutions and prefer to send them to State schools where 872 873

Year.	No. of Institutions.
1931 ..	1,348
1921 ..	670
1911 ..	378
1901 ..	97
1891 ..	45

872 873 education on modern lines is imparted. In harmony with the public sentiment His Highness' Government has sanctioned a new set of rules relaxing grant-in-aid to such Maktabs and Pathshalas as lie within a radius of 2 miles of a Government school and as have no arrangements for providing education in the 3 Rs. While these institutions have survived their utility for the boys they cannot be dispensed with altogether in the case of girls as the number of girls' schools is still limited while the awakening amongst communities has quickened the demand for girls' schools and it is better to have a Pathshala or a Maktab than to have nothing at all. Moreover, they pave the way for the subsequent opening of a girls' school by the Government imperceptibly. The Pathshalas are really doing very useful spade work for dissemination of female education. 874 The Government also maintains a Muslim Industrial school for women in Jammu which is functioning usefully. Besides the above there are 7 Training schools for teachers and 2 for teachresses.

871 **271. Attendance at Schools.**—The number of scholars at schools and colleges stands at 77,574 compared to 32,971 in 1921, showing an increase of 135 per cent. The increase registered during the decade 1911-21 was 50 per cent. only. Compared to 1891 figures the number has increased nearly 21 times. The number of scholars in the two colleges is 941, of which one is female. The communities are represented as under :—

Census years.	No. of scholars.
1891 —	77,574
1901 —	32,971
1911 —	31,594
1921 —	7,354
1931 —	3,759

Rajputs ...	33
Jains ...	5
Sikhs ...	43
Muslim ...	147
Depressed classes ...	1
Others ...	712

Every community is realising the need of higher education. The number of scholars belonging to depressed classes is hopelessly low though it is expected to rise very shortly as His Highness' Government is taking a keen interest in the educational advance of all backward communities and special scholarships on a liberal scale are provided for them. The number of students sent up for the University Examinations during 1931 from the Prince of Wales College, Jammu, was 172 of which 87 came out successful. The Shri Pratap College, Srinagar, sent up 257 students in 1930, out of which 106 passed the examination. The amount of scholarships sanctioned for the students of different communities is given below :—

College.	Hindus.	Muslims.	M. A. Students.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Prince of Wales College, Jammu —	1,500	1,500	...
Shri Pratap College, Srinagar —	2,000 (General)	1,500 (Special)	300

The total annual expenditure incurred on these two institutions comes to Rs. 216,711, the Srinagar college costing Rs. 120,201 and the Jammu college Rs. 96,510.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

PROPORTION OF LITERACY AT CERTAIN AGES.

Age-group.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TOTAL LITERATE.			TOTAL LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5—10 ..	488,130	303,130	215,000	5,573	4,573	1,000	604	901	97
10—15 ..	470,000	294,091	196,907	10,449	8,909	1,551	1,540	1,380	160
15—20 ..	340,997	170,994	171,303	17,489	15,997	1,492	3,301	3,725	176
20 and over ..	1,014,994	980,229	634,665	90,304	88,529	4,835	13,000	13,791	477

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

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NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS FOR FOUR DECADES (ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT).

Class of Institution.	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	2	441	2	225	..	..
State Secondary Schools ..	..	..	49	10,435	20	5,225	27	5,200
State Secondary Schools for boys (English) ..	..	..	27	6,713	..	....	..	..
.. .. (Vernacular)	..	..	9	1,264	..	..	..	..
.. .. girls (English) ..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. (Vernacular)	..	..	3	614	..	..	..	..
Private .. .. .. boys (English) ..	..	..	8	1,264	..	....	..	..
.. .. (Vernacular)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. girls (English) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. (Vernacular)	..	..	2	290	..	..	..	..
State Primary Schools ..	..	..	247	22,221	202	5,440	70	3,213
State Primary Schools for boys ..	..	..	200	13,000	..	..	..	..
.. .. girls ..	..	..	9	620	..	..	..	..
Private .. .. .. boys ..	..	..	22	1,625	..	..	..	..
.. .. girls ..	..	..	2	151	..	..	..	..
Schools for Special Instruction, State and Private ..	..	..	277	5,614	..	..	..	..
Pathshalas (Sanskrit and Hindi) ..	..	..	19	800 (1 for girls)	..	..	..	..
Mohammedan Religious Schools ..	..	..	25	1,013	..	..	..	..
Technical Institutes ..	..	..	1	75	..	..	..	..
Training Schools ..	..	..	2	48	1	19	..	..
Private Indigenous Schools ..	..	..	219	4,121	135	2,370	..	..